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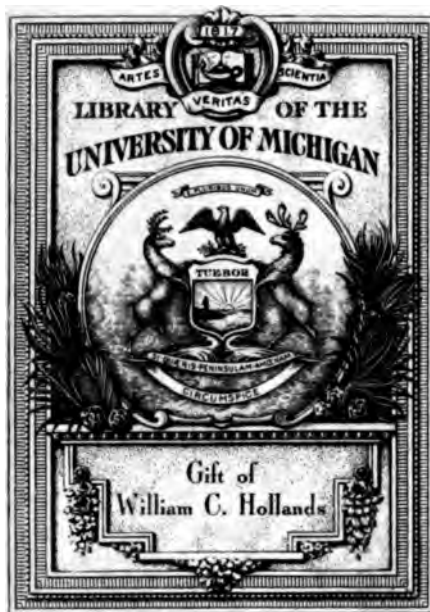
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DUFF ENGLISH WINNERS IN VICTORY IN 1600



IN MEMORY OF  
WILLIAM TINKER HOLLANDS  
OF THE  
CLASS OF 1913

ENGLISH PRINTING ON  
VELLUM TO THE END  
OF THE YEAR 1600. BY  
E. GORDON DUFF

PUBLICATIONS OF  
THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL  
SOCIETY OF LANCA-  
SHIRE. 4 4 No. 1



1857

ENGLISH PRINTING ON VELLUM  
TO THE END OF THE YEAR  
1600

BY  
*Edward*  
E. GORDON DUFF

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## ENGLISH PRINTING ON VELLUM TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1600.

By E. GORDON DUFF.

Books printed on vellum, the most sumptuous class of typographical productions, have always been greatly sought after and prized by collectors, their extreme rarity and beauty rendering them objects of special value and interest. On the other hand, the bibliographer dislikes them, for while, at any rate in the case of very early printed books, even copies on paper are difficult to collate, to collate a copy on vellum is often impossible.

Books printed on vellum fall roughly into three classes. In the first we may put such productions of the press as school-books or indulgences, for which vellum was often used on account of its durability. In the second we put books issued by the printer or publisher on this material intended as complimentary gifts to patrons, or to attract wealthy purchasers. And lastly come the copies specially printed for the author to present to his friends. The early continental printers made considerable use of vellum for printing, France, as might be expected, leading the way. Of some very early books, such as the Mainz Psalters of 1457 and 1459, not a single copy printed on paper is known, and in the case of a few books printed slightly after this date the number of paper and vellum copies is about equal.

As soon as books began to be more rapidly multiplied the use of so expensive a material would naturally grow less.

The most beautiful productions of this class come from the Italian printers, for not only did they excel in graceful type but their vellum was wonderfully white and delicate.

I am sorry to say that the vellum used in England was generally abominable: coarse in grain and colour and very variable in thickness. There does not seem to have been much demand for luxurious books, and the art of the illuminator was never applied to them.

The first productions of the English press on vellum are seven editions

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of indulgences. Five are dated 1480 and are granted by John Kendale to such as contributed towards the defence of Rhodes against the Turks.

The first issue of all was printed by Caxton in his large type 2\*, and the only copy known is in the British Museum. It was purchased in 1845, and was in good condition, though slightly stained. The authorities concluded it would be the better for a cleaning and began that process by soaking it in very hot water—a fatal error—for it immediately shrank up to half its original size. This first issue is what is known as a singular issue, that is, it refers only to one person, and it is dated only from the ordinary year and not the pontifical year.

The next two issues, also singular and with no year of pontificate, were printed at London by John Lettou in a very small neat type. The only copies known were found by Henry Bradshaw in the binding of a book in the library of Jesus College, Cambridge. They had been cut up into strips and used to line the quires of a volume of the Latin Bible printed at Cologne by Nicolas Götz, and which appears from the ornaments on the binding to have been bound in London by William of Machlinia, Lettou's partner and successor. The two last of 1480, one printed by Caxton and one by Lettou, are plural issues for granting to two people (one is granted to John Frisden and his wife), and besides the ordinary date the pontifical year is added. Before the plural issue printed by Caxton just mentioned had been discovered Bradshaw had noted in a tabular list of the then known indulgences that no doubt Caxton must have printed such an issue, and you may imagine his delight when some years later it actually came to light.

The two indulgences of 1481 issued by Johannes de Gigliis were both printed by Caxton. One is a singular, the other a plural issue.

Of the singular there are two beautiful though slightly imperfect copies in the Bedford General Library used to line the binding of a copy of Caxton's Royal book, evidently from the stamps bound in his own workshop. Blades in his *Life of Caxton* states that they are on paper, but this is not the case. They are on thin vellum, which from being continually pressed against the first page of the book has been indented with the slight ridges of the wire lines, and has thus acquired the appearance of paper.

The earliest book of which a copy on vellum still survives is the Exposition by Alexander of Hales upon the *De anima* of Aristotle. This was printed at Oxford by Theodoric Rood of Cologne and his partner Thomas Hunte, an Englishman, in October, 1481. The one remaining copy on

vellum is in the library of Brasenose College, Oxford, and, though in its original stamped binding, wants unfortunately thirteen leaves. It contains the names of two early owners, Claxton and Patrick Grante.

In July, 1482, the same printers issued a work by John Lathbury on the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and of this two vellum copies are known. One, in poor condition, is in the Chapter Library at Westminster, and the other in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford. This latter is a superb copy, quite perfect, and in a very fine contemporary binding. It was given to the college by a former Fellow, Richard Gavent. A curious point about the book is that four names occur in various parts of it, signed at the bottom of the leaves. It was at one time assumed that these were the signatures of the press-correctors, to show which portion each had revised, but Mr. Madan, in his book on the Oxford press, suggests that the names are those of the people who supplied the vellum. It is clear that more copies on vellum must have been printed, as many odd leaves and fragments are known, rescued from bindings. The third book we come to is still the work of the Oxford printers, the edition of Lyndewode's *Constitutiones Provinciales* which they issued about 1484, and of which vellum copies are in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the library of St. John's College, Cambridge.

For the next book we must turn to another provincial press, that founded at St. Alban's by the unnamed school-master. Only one book is known printed by him on vellum, and this is a copy of the celebrated work *The Chronicles of Englonde with the Frute of Timis* compiled about 1483 and printed about 1485. It belonged at an early date to the old family library of the Richardsons of Bierly Hall in Yorkshire, and passed by inheritance to Miss Curren of Eshton Hall in the same county. It wanted a leaf and a half, and four leaves were on paper, but these were afterwards changed for facsimiles on vellum. At the Curren sale in 1862 the volume fetched £365, but its present whereabouts I have not been able to ascertain. Let us hope it is not in America.

About the same date the London printer, William de Machlinia, had issued an edition of the *Horae ad usum Sarum*. The existence of this little book is known to us from nineteen leaves, scattered in various libraries, and all printed on vellum. As there are duplicates of two leaves it is clear that two copies at least were printed on vellum. All the leaves were rescued from bindings, and in the cases where we know the particular bindings from which they came they all turn out to be the work of a certain G. W. Ames mentions the book, but he probably only knew of it from the odd leaves in

his immense collection of titles and fragments, that collection in the British Museum which is generally associated with the name of John Bagford, but with which he had nothing to do.

At last we get to a book printed by Caxton on vellum, at any rate to the evidence of a book, for all that is left are four strips of vellum about two inches wide and seven inches long. One of these luckily contains the beginning of the text, "Janua sum rudibus primam cupientibus artem," showing the book to have been an edition of the *Donatus Melior* revised by Mancinellus, and from the type may be ascribed to about the year 1486.

These fragments like those of the last mentioned book were rescued from the boards of an old binding.

The next book of Caxton's on vellum is the *Speculum vite Christi* of Bonaventure, of which there is a copy in the British Museum. It was purchased in 1864 from the collection of the Rev. William Maskell, a well-known collector.

In 1489 the same printer issued the *Doctrinal of Sapience*, and the vellum copy in the Royal Library at Windsor is worthy of special note. It has in addition to the text of the ordinary copies a special chapter added, "Of the negligences happyng in the masse and of the remedies". That this was especially printed is evident from its concluding words: "This chapitre to fore I durst not sette in the boke by cause it is not conveyent ne aparteynyng that every layman sholde knowe it". It is clear from these words that this special copy was prepared for some important dignitary of the Church. It was presented to the Royal Library by Mr. Bryant, and was amongst the few books retained when that collection was handed over to the nation. In 1489 Caxton printed two more issues of an indulgence of John de Gigliis, who was appealing for money to assist a crusade against the Turks. Perhaps it should not be called an indulgence, but rather a licence to confessors, giving them power to grant indulgences. These issues are of exceptional interest as being in a type used nowhere else by Caxton, and only occurring again as side notes in the *Speculum vite Christi*, printed by De Worde, his successor in business, in 1494. Though Bradshaw determined accurately about this type, and proved conclusively that it was Caxton's, Blades never took any notice of it, and no mention of it is to be found in any edition of his book.

Wynkyn de Worde during the fifteenth century issued, so far as we know, only four books of which copies on vellum were printed; a *Horae ad usum Sarum* about 1494, of which three copies are known. One which belonged

to Katherine Parr contains the autograph note, "Oncle whan you do, On this loke, I pray you remember wo, Wrote this in your boke, your lovinge nys Katherin Parr"; a reprint of the *Book of St. Alban's* of which also three copies are known, an edition of the *Statutes of Henry VII.*, and a reprint of the *Chronicles of England*, of each of which one copy is known.

The *Book of St. Alban's*, printed in 1496, is a very beautiful book, printed in a handsome black letter obtained by De Worde from Gotfried van Os of Gouda. Curiously enough, in spite of its beauty, De Worde never used the type again. This edition contains an extra chapter which did not appear in the first, on fishing with an angle. The picture of the angler at work shows that it was customary in England then to do as you are compelled to do in Germany at the present day, to carry about with you a large tub, in which the fish as you catch them may be kept alive. A vellum copy of this book in fine condition is in the Rylands Library, but, unfortunately, the first and last leaves are on paper.

As regards the *Chronicles of England* of 1497, on vellum, I am still in doubt. There is reported to be a copy in the library at Lambeth, but I have never seen it.

Richard Pynson, De Worde's rival, issued in the fifteenth century two books and four indulgences on vellum. The first book, an edition of the *Horae ad usum Sarum*, appeared in 1497, this was followed by the indulgences, and in 1500 appeared a truly splendid book, an edition of the *Sarum Missal* known as the *Morton Missal*. It was printed at the expense of Cardinal Morton, whose arms and rebus appear in many of the ornamental borders and initial letters. Naturally enough many copies of this book must have been printed upon vellum, and almost all the copies now known are on this material.

The beginning of the sixteenth century opens with a series of service books according to the use of Sarum. Of course, a very large number of such books on vellum are known, and though they were intended for use in England, yet they are mainly the work of foreign printers, and are, therefore, not included in my list, which is strictly limited to books actually printed in England.

In 1502 we have a *Horae ad usum Sarum*, printed by Wynkyn-de Worde, the one vellum copy being in the Bodleian, and a *Processional* printed by Richard Pynson, the unique copy being in the library of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1503 we have three editions of the *Horae*, two printed by De Worde and one by Julian Notary. The latter is a most beautiful book,

formerly in the collection of a Mr. Towneley, but now in the splendid library at Chatsworth. In 1504 there are two more service books, a *Sarum Missal* printed by Pynson, of which there is a copy in the John Rylands Library, and a *Psalter* printed at London by Faques. Only four copies or at most five of this book in any form remain, and the vellum copy is in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1506 a *Sarum Manual* was printed by Pynson, and a vellum copy in its original binding passed with Archbishop Parker's books to the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. There is another vellum copy of this beautiful book in the rich library at Stonyhurst.

The only book of 1507 is an edition of the *Sarum Breviary*, printed by Pynson. It was originally in the Ratcliffe sale, and later in the library of Count MacCarthy, at whose sale it was purchased by Lord Spencer. The date of the colophon had been cut out, but I had dated it in the Rylands Catalogue as about 1508. However, in the catalogue of a sale which took place in 1900 another copy on vellum appeared which has since passed into a private collection. It has the colophon entire and gives us the exact date, 25th August, 1507. Unhappily both copies are otherwise imperfect, as is frequently the case with breviaries. They were almost invariably issued in two volumes, one containing the Summer, the other the Winter part, and certain portions, common to both, were issued in each volume, sometimes in exact duplicate, and sometimes reprinted. When, as was often the case, the two volumes were bound together for convenience, one set of the common portions was destroyed, as it was considered that two Calendars or two Psalters were superfluous. It is for this reason also that early breviaries are often so difficult to collate, the signatures starting off wildly afresh and apparently with little plan.

In 1508 we arrive at two books which are neither of them service books though both are theological, John Fisher's *Fruitful sayings of David*, and Richard Rolle of Hampole's *Devoute meditations*. These were both printed by W. de Worde and copies are in the British Museum.

In 1509 W. de Worde published a most interesting book, Henry Watson's edition of the *Ship of Fools*, no copy of the book other than the unique one on vellum is known, and that, I am sorry to say, is not in this country, but is under the care of our honorary member M. Delisle in the Bibliothèque Nationale. This book has almost always been confused with the much larger edition of the same year, translated by Barclay and printed by Richard Pynson. Dibdin, with his usual exuberant inaccuracy, describes the feelings

of ecstasy with which he was overcome at the sight of this thrice-wonderful membranaceous treasure, but apparently also failed to grasp, at any rate he failed to note on paper, that what he saw, or professed to have seen, was a quarto printed by W. de Worde and not the folio printed by Pynson.

De Worde's next vellum production was the *Romance of Helyas, Knyght of the Swan*, a quarto printed in 1512. The existence of this book on vellum, though noted by some early writers, was considered to have been a mistake due to some error of description, so that it was satisfactory when the copy appeared last year, at a sale at Christie's, and though it was in poor condition, brought a very high and surprising price.

In 1512 Pynson printed a *Missal*, of which at least three copies on vellum are known, and in the following year issued Lidgate's *Sege of Troye*, of which also three vellum copies remain. It is interesting that one of each of these last two books should be in that curious and remote collection the library of Bamburgh Castle. The second copy of the Lidgate was bequeathed by Pepys to Magdalene College, thus securing that to all intents and purposes it should never be seen again. The third is in Mr. Huth's collection in London. In 1514 Pynson issued the *Carmen* of Petrus Carmelianus. It gives an account of the Embassy from the Emperor Maximilian to England to negotiate a marriage between his son Charles, afterwards the Emperor Charles V., and Mary, third daughter of Henry VII. A copy was in the Harleian and MacCarthy sales, and passed finally into the British Museum with the Grenville Library. Another copy which was in Jolley's sale in 1851, when it sold for £41 10s., and could not afterwards be traced, was sold in a London sale in 1900.

We must go over again to the Bibliothèque Nationale for the next book on vellum, their unique copy of Capgrave's *Nova Lengenda Anglie* printed by W. de Worde in 1516. Two years later, in 1518, Pynson printed Tonstall's *Oratio in laudem matrimonii Henrici octavi*, of which there is a vellum copy in the Bodleian. It is curious that no copy should be at Cambridge, to whose libraries Tonstall gave many fine copies of others of his works.

In 1519 W. de Worde printed an edition of the *Orchard of Sion*, of which the only known copy passed through the Knight, Hibbert, Payne and Dent sales, and was later in the collection of Beriah Botfield, that thoroughly inaccurate Dibdinian compiler of bibliography.

Wynkyn de Worde, though he continued to pour forth books from his presses until the time of his death in 1535, seems to have printed nothing after 1519 upon vellum, his chief aim being apparently the issue of cheap literature. Pynson, on the other hand, issued several such books, due perhaps to the fact that he was the King's printer, and also to the wealth and importance of the authors who employed him.

In 1520 he issued another magnificent edition of the *Missal of Salisbury Use*, of which at least six copies on vellum are known. Two of these have a curious personal history, as they were specially printed for the Chantries founded in 1509 by Sir Robert Rede, Lord Chief Justice, one of the executors of Henry VII., and founder of the lectureship still known by his name at Cambridge. An inscription commemorating his death on the 8th of June, 1518, occurs twice in the book, and is the only authority for the exact date which we possess. The two copies with these specially printed inscriptions are in the Bodleian at Oxford and the University Library, Cambridge.

In 1521 an edition of the *Body of Policy*, a translation from the French original of Christine de Pisan, was printed at London by John Skot, dwelling "without Newgate in saynt Pulker's parysshe". Books by this printer are rare, and this is the only one known printed on vellum. The unique copy is in the University Library, Cambridge. Skot printed many of the later books which bear the name of Wynkyn de Worde.

Another book printed in 1521 is very celebrated. This is the *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*, a work on the seven sacraments written against Luther by Henry VIII., for which he obtained from the Pope the title of "Fidei defensor". Four copies on vellum are known, but it is probable that more were printed. One was sent to the Pope and is thus described by Montaigne in the journal of his voyage to Italy in 1581: "I saw the original of the book that the King of England composed against Luther, which he sent, about fifty years since, to Pope Leo X., subscribed of his proper hand, with this beautiful Latin distich, also of his hand—

"Anglorum rex Henricus, Leo decime, mittit  
Hoc opus, et fidei testem et amicitiae".

I regret to say that there is a letter still extant from Cardinal Wolsey to Henry in which the Cardinal writes: "I do send also unto your highnes the choise of certyne versis to be written in the booke to be sent to the pope of your owne hande". So much for the Royal author!

Another copy on vellum is in the Rylands Library, and it also has belonged to a Pope, for on the binding are stamped the arms of Pope Pius VI. On the first page is written, probably in the King's own hand, "Regi Dacie". The volume is illuminated, and has coloured borders throughout, but executed in the poorest and most tawdry style.

The last vellum printed book of 1521 is an edition of Galen's work, *De Temperamentis*, printed at Cambridge by John Siberch, the first printer in that town. Two copies are known: one, which belonged originally to Henry VIII. and by whom it was given to Bishop Tonstall, is in the Bodleian, and the other is in the library of All Souls' College, Oxford. In the year following the same printer issued the *De eloquentiae victoria* of Papyrius Geminus, and of this also two vellum copies are known, one in the British Museum, the other in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire.

The first mentioned work, Galen, *De Temperamentis*, has often been quoted as having a title-page engraved on metal, and being thus the first specimen of metal engraving in England. But I think that any one who looks at it—either the original or the facsimile which has been issued at Cambridge—will see that this title is almost certainly a wood-cut, and has no distinctive characteristics of a metal engraving.

In 1522 Pynson printed a work by Bishop Cuthbert Tonstall entitled *De arte supputandi*, a farewell to the sciences on the author's appointment to the See of London. At least three copies upon vellum are known. A very beautiful one, presented by the author with his autograph inscription, is in the University Library at Cambridge, another, unfortunately very imperfect, is in the library at Christ's College, while a third is in Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The last book which Pynson printed upon vellum was Thomas Linacre's *Rudimenta Grammatices*, probably issued about 1525, and of which there is an example in the British Museum.

The next book to be noticed is a curious sort of ready reckoner with the following title: *The Assyse of Bread, what it ought to waye after the pryce of a quarter of wheat, and also the assyse of al maner of wood, lathe, bourde and tymbre and the waight of butyre and chese, enprynted at the request of Mychaell Englysshe and John Rudstone alderman of the Cyte of London. Enprynted by Rycharde Bankes cum privilegio.* This book was probably printed about 1527, and was described by Hazlitt from the copy in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. Mr. Sandars, in his catalogue of vellum books in Cambridge Libraries, states that he searched the library for it in vain. Bagford quotes a copy of



the book printed on vellum, but does not specify either who the printer was or where he saw it.

We come next to another work by Henry VIII., the *Opus eximium de vera differentia regiae potestatis et ecclesiasticae*. This was printed in 1534 by Thomas Berthelet, who succeeded Pynson as King's printer on the latter's death. Two copies on vellum are known, one formerly in the Towneley Library, which had belonged to Herbert, and which is now in the Rylands Library, and another in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which had belonged to M. Huet de Froberville.

Another book relating to the King issued about this time is an oration by Bishop Sampson. Like the last, it also was printed by Berthelet. A copy on vellum was in the Bindley sale, but I am ignorant of its present whereabouts. Beriah Botfield quotes it as at Cambridge, but this is, I think, like so many of his statements, a mistake.

The year 1535 brings us to the last of the old class of service books printed upon vellum in England, an edition of the *Horae or Primer* printed by John Byddell for William Marshall. A copy was in the Ashburnham collection and was erroneously described in the sale catalogue as "probably unique". It brought the very large sum of £225 and was bought by Quaritch.

There are, however, three other copies known, one, slightly imperfect, in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and two others in the Rylands Library, one bound in two volumes and garishly illuminated which came from the library of Count MacCarthy, and a second in fine and untouched condition.

As a contrast to the price of the Ashburnham copy it is interesting to notice that an example on vellum was sold at Richard Smith's sale in 1682 for half-a-crown.

The next two books are of great interest, being editions of the English Bible. The first is the edition printed partly at Paris and partly at London for Grafton and Whitchurch, and issued in April, 1539. It is the first edition of the so-called Great or Cromwell's Bible, and the only copy on vellum now known, preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, is the copy specially printed for Cromwell himself. It is a magnificent volume, for every title-page, every wood-cut, and all the initial letters are illuminated in a delicate and graceful style. In a letter written in 1538 by Coverdale and Grafton to Cromwell the writers state that they intend to print two copies

only on vellum, one for Cromwell and the other for the King. Whether the second copy was ever printed is very doubtful, it certainly is not now known to be in existence.

The second Bible, which has often been considered as identical with the last, is a Cranmer edition issued a year later, that is in 1540. The only vellum copy known is now in the British Museum, and was originally presented to Henry VIII. by Anthony Marler, of London, haberdasher. The title-pages, initials and illustrations are illuminated throughout, and a special title-page has been made for the New Testament, being an illuminated painting in eight compartments, with the title in the centre.

For the next two books to be noticed we must leave England and cross the Tweed, for they were both printed by Thomas Davidson of Edinburgh. The first of these, issued about 1540, is the *History and Croniklis of Scotland*, written by Hector Boece, Canon of Aberdeen, and translated by John Bellenden, Archdean of Moray. Of the three copies known the finest undoubtedly is the one bought by Quaritch at the Hamilton Palace sale, which he prices at £1000. It is in the original binding with the name printed upon it, *Jacobus Quintus Rex Scotorum*. A second copy in the library of Ham House is also in the original binding with the Royal Arms on the sides. On the title-page is the inscription "Lyonel Tollemache". This copy belonged to the Duke of Lauderdale.

The last copy is in the Edinburgh University Library, to which it was given by a certain merchant named Thomas Willson in 1669. It is the largest of the three copies, but the vellum is poor and dingy in colour, and in many places soiled.

The other book printed by Davidson is *The Acts of Parliament of James V.*, and it is curious to notice that of the whole edition printed only two have come down to us, and both are on vellum. One is in the library of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, and can hardly be called a beautiful specimen of typography. However, as it was purchased for the library for the sum of £1 10s. 6d. I presume it must not be criticised too harshly. The other copy was in the Wodhull Library, and was bought at the dispersal of that collection by Bain for £151. I am not aware for whom it was bought, or where it is now preserved.

Sir Thomas Elyot, the well-known author of the *Governour*, appears to have issued, or intended to issue, a copy of his great Latin dictionary of 1542 upon vellum. In the Bodleian are five leaves, consisting of the title,

the proeme to Henry VIII. in English, an address to the reader in Latin, and the table of errata.

To somewhere about this period may be ascribed the unique little *A B C* in the library of Lord Robartes at Lanhydrock. It is a tract of four leaves containing the alphabet, a small table of short syllables, and a certain number of prayers. Unfortunately it contains neither date nor name of printer, the colophon merely running "imprinted at London". Like many another rarity the book has come down to us by having been used as waste material to form the boards of a binding.

Next we come to Lily's *Introduction of the eyght partes of speche*, a quarto printed by Thomas Berthelet in 1542 and 1543. This is one of the Cracherode books in the British Museum, and belonged at an earlier date to a certain Arthur Mainwaring. There may be a second copy of this book in existence as Herbert speaks of one "curiously illuminated" in the possession of Mr. Henry Newcom, while the British Museum catalogue makes no mention of illumination in their example.

Mr. Hazlitt records an undated *Kalendar* in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge, but this could not be found by Mr. Sandars when he compiled his list of vellum printed books in Cambridge. I am inclined to think that it may be one of those perpetual *Kalendars* printed from blocks on a long slip of vellum of which several examples are known, and which were for the most part produced in Brittany. A very good example of one of these books may be seen in the John Rylands Library, in which the name of the printer is very cleverly concealed.

In 1544 Berthelet issued a little book entitled *Psalms and prayers taken out of Holy Scripture* of which three copies are known upon vellum, one in the Bodleian, one in Exeter College, Oxford, and a third which formerly belonged to Beriah Botfield.

In 1550 Robert Crowley, the clergyman-printer, issued the first two, if not the first three editions of the vision of Piers Plowman. Of the first issue two copies on vellum are known, one in the British Museum which belonged to a Mr. Hatton, and after him to Cracherode, the other in the John Rylands Library. Unfortunately both copies fell into the hands of collectors who disliked any traces of the past on their books, who erased, rebound and in every way endeavoured to destroy their individual history. In this case the endeavour has proved quite successful, and no marks are left which afford any clue to the earlier history of the volumes.

In the Bodleian is an edition of the *Letany, with certaine other devoute and godlye meditations*, printed at London in 1562, but apparently the name of the printer is not given.

Next in order comes that curious privately printed book, the *Schola Thamensis*, printed in 1575, containing a series of rules and regulations relating to the school at Thame near Oxford. Of this book only about five copies seem to be known, and one copy on vellum is in the British Museum. The paper copies are in the British Museum, the Bodleian, New College, Oxford, and the Earl of Crawford's library at Haigh Hall. This latter copy, if I remember rightly, is in its curious original binding.

In 1576 Richard Jugge printed at London a quarto edition of the New Testament revised by Archbishop Parker. A copy on vellum, in a beautiful binding with the arms of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, is in the Bodleian.

The last work of the century to be noticed is by that quaint and voluminous writer, Hugh Broughton, and is entitled *A Concoct of Scripture*. It is a quarto and was printed at London about 1588. Several editions appear to have been issued, but they have never been properly examined, and it is difficult to determine what each should contain in the way of letterpress and illustrations. Harington in the preface to his *Ariosto* of 1591 speaks of Broughton's book as issued the year before, that is in 1590. There are, however, clear evidences, from the attacks upon it written before that date, that it must have been circulated at least as early as 1588. Though this book has been repeatedly described as containing the first copper-plates printed in England, which by the way is an absolutely false statement, and though it is interesting in many ways, it has never been much sought after, and copies may be picked up for a small price. Even the copies on vellum are not much esteemed, and such as have appeared in sales have realised small sums. Several vellum copies are known in public and private libraries, and a copy, apparently stolen from Caius College, Cambridge, has just been added to the John Rylands Library. One very fine example, the dedication and presentation copy to Queen Elizabeth, was lately in a bookseller's hands.

Before concluding I should like to draw attention to some books which though not printed throughout on vellum contain certain parts so printed. The first of these is Archbishop Parker's celebrated work *De antiquitate Britannicæ ecclesiæ*. It is supposed to be the first privately printed book issued in England, and it is said that only twenty-five copies were printed.

It was printed for the archbishop by John Day in 1572, and in a few copies certain leaves are found printed upon vellum.

Then follow a group of five manuscripts, three works of Augustine, one by Boethius, and one by John Chrysostom. These were presented in 1575 by Richard Day to King's College, Cambridge, of which foundation he was a Fellow. Each manuscript has a specially printed title-page in Roman letter within the very elaborate woodcut border of symbolic figures used by John Day for some of his folio books, such as Cunningham's *Cosmographicall Glasse* of 1559, or Archbishop Parker's work which has just been mentioned.

A few service books have not been mentioned which contain the canon of the Mass on vellum, as they hardly come within the scope of the present paper. It was the custom, as we know from many early catalogues, to issue such books with the canon either on vellum or paper as the purchaser might choose.

I have no doubt searchings in libraries and catalogues will afford many additions to the list now offered, but such work requires considerable time and patience. The college libraries of Oxford remain in many cases still unexplored, and the cathedral libraries are in much the same condition. As regards old catalogues one word of warning may be said. There is often a deceptive-looking use of the word "Vellum," as if the book was printed on that material instead of being merely bound in it. The statement of the existence of many books may be traced to this source, and once such statements are made and get into circulation they are almost impossible to correct.

I should be very glad of any information as to books or individual copies of books between 1500 and 1600 not in the list, with a note as to where they are to be found, or by whom they are mentioned, as it is hoped a complete list and description of all such books now existing may be compiled.

## APPENDIX.

### LIST OF ENGLISH BOOKS ON VELLUM TO 1600.

Indulgence from John Kendale,	single sheet [W. Caxton, Westminster]	1480.
Indulgence from John Kendale,	single sheet [John Lettou, London]	1480.
Indulgence from John Kendale,	single sheet [John Lettou, London]	1480.
Indulgence from John Kendale,	single sheet [John Lettou, London]	1480.
Indulgence from John Kendale,	single sheet [W. Caxton, Westminster]	1480.
Indulgence from Joannes de Gigliis,	single sheet [W. Caxton, Westminster]	1481.
Indulgence from Joannes de Gigliis,	single sheet [W. Caxton, Westminster]	1481.
Alexander de Ales super libros De Anima,	fol. Th. Rood, Oxford,	1481.
J. Lathbury super trenis Jheremiae,	fol. [Th. Rood, Oxford]	1482.
W. Lyndewode, Constitutiones provinciales,	fol. [Rood and Hunte, Oxford, 1485].	
Chronicles of England,	fol. St. Alban's [1485].	
Horae ad usum Sarum,	16mo [W. de Machlinia, London, 1485].	
Donatus melior,	fol. [W. Caxton, Westminster, 1487].	
Bonaventura, Speculum vite Christi,	fol. W. Caxton [Westminster, 1487].	
Doctrinal of Sapience,	fol. W. Caxton, Westminster,	1489.
Indulgence from J. de Gigliis,	single sheet [W. Caxton, Westminster]	1489.
Indulgence from J. de Gigliis,	single sheet [W. Caxton, Westminster]	1489.
Horae ad usum Sarum,	4to [W. de Worde, Westminster, 1494].	
Berners, Book of St. Alban's,	fol. W. de Worde, Westminster,	1496.
Statutes of Henry VII.,	fol. W. de Worde, Westminster [1496].	
Chronicles of England,	fol. W. de Worde, Westminster,	1497.
Horae ad usum Sarum,	4to R. Pynson, London,	1497.
Indulgence of Robert Castellensis,	single sheet [R. Pynson, London,	1498].
Indulgence of R. Castellensis,	single sheet [R. Pynson, London,	1499].
Indulgence of R. Castellensis,	single sheet [R. Pynson, London,	1499].
Indulgence of R. Castellensis,	single sheet [R. Pynson, London,	1499].
Missale ad usum Sarum,	fol. R. Pynson, London,	1500.
Horae ad usum Sarum,	4to Wynkyn de Worde, London,	1502.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.		
Processionale ad usum Sarum,	8vo Richard Pynson, London,	1502.
St. John's College, Oxford.		
Horae ad usum Sarum,	4to W. de Worde, London,	1503.
British Museum.		
Horae ad usum Sarum	8vo [W. de Worde, London,	1503].
Lincoln Minster.		

Horae ad usum Sarum, Chatsworth.	4to	Julyan Notary, London	[1503].
Missale ad usum Sarum, John Rylands Library, Manchester.	fol.	R. Pynson, London,	1504.
Psalterium Latinum, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	8vo	Guillam Faques, London,	1504.
Manuale ad usum Sarum, British Museum. Stonyhurst College. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	fol.	R. Pynson, London,	1506.
Breviarium ad usum Sarum, John Rylands Library. Private Library.	4to	R. Pynson, London,	1507.
R. Rolle of Hampole. Devout meditations, British Museum.	4to	W. de Worde, London,	1508.
J. Fisher, Fruitful sayings of David, British Museum. University Library, Cambridge.	4to	W. de Worde, London,	1508.
D. Brant, The Ship of Fools, Bibliothèque Nationale.	4to	W. de Worde, London,	1509.
Helyas, Knight of the Swanne, B. Quaritch (1899).	4to	W. de Worde, London,	1512.
Missale ad usum Sarum, Bodleian. Balliol College, Oxford. Bamburgh Castle.	fol.	R. Pynson, London,	1512.
Henry VIII., Proclamation, British Museum.	single sheet	R. Pynson, London,	1512.
Henry VIII., Statutes of War, H. Dyson's Catalogue.	4to	R. Pynson, London,	1512.
Lidgate, Sege of Troye, Magdalene College, Camb. (Pepysian). Bamburgh Castle. A. H. Huth, Esq.	fol.	R. Pynson, London,	1513.
Petrus Carmelianus, Carmen de Sponsalibus, British Museum.	4to	R. Pynson, London	[1514].
J. Capgrave, Nova Legenda Angliae, Bibliothèque Nationale.	fol.	W. de Worde, London,	1516.
C. Tonstall, Oratio in laudem matrimonii H. VIII. Bodleian.	4to	R. Pynson, London,	1518.
Orcharde of Sion,	fol.	W. de Worde, London,	1519.
Missale ad usum Sarum, Bibliothèque Nationale. University Library, Cambridge. Bodleian. St. John's College, Oxford. Emmanuel College, Magdalene College, Cam- bridge. E. Housman, Esq.	fol.	R. Pynson, London,	1520.

The Body of Policy, University Library, Cambridge.	4to	John Skot, London,	1521.
Henry VIII., Assertio septem sacramentorum, Vatican Library. John Rylands Library.	4to	R. Pynson, London,	1521.
Galen, De temperamentis, Bodleian. All Souls' College, Oxford.	4to	John Siberch, Cambridge,	1521.
Papyrius Geminus, Hermathena, Chatsworth.	4to	John Siberch, Cambridge,	1522.
Mirror of gold for the sinful soul.			
C. Tonstall, De arte supputandi, University Library, Christ's College, Cambridge. Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	4to	R. Pynson, London,	1522.
T. Linacre, Rudimenta grammatices, British Museum.	4to	R. Pynson, London	[1525].
Assize of Bread, Magdalene College, Cambridge [Pepysian ?].	4to	R. Bankes, London	[1530].
Kalendar	single sheet		[1530].
Magdalene College, Cambridge [Pepysian ?]			
Henry VIII., Opus eximium, Bibliothèque Nationale. John Rylands Library.	4to	T. Berthelet, London,	1534.
J. Sampson, Oratio,	4to	T. Berthelet, London.	
Horae ad usum Sarum, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. John Rylands Library [2 copies].	4to	John Byddell, London,	1535.
A. B. C. secundum usum Sarum, Lord Robartes.	8vo	London	[1535].
Holy Bible, St. John's College, Cambridge.	fol.	R. Grafton, London,	1539.
Holy Bible, British Museum.	fol.	R. Grafton, London,	1540.
H. Boece, Chronicles of Scotland, Ham House. University Library, Edinburgh. Quaritch.	fol.	T. Davidson, Edinburgh	[1540].
The New Acts, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.	fol.	T. Davidson, Edinburgh,	1541.
W. Lily, Introduction to partes of speche, British Museum.	4to	T. Berthelet, London,	1542.
Psalms and prayers, Bodleian. Exeter College, Oxford.	12mo	T. Berthelet, London,	1544.



